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Contact: Karen Johnson, 896-5098
Greg Albright, 896-5260

BILLINGS – Bidding remained strong at the Bureau of Land Management’s July 26 bi-monthly oil and gas lease sale in Billings.

Bonus bids and advanced rentals for the sale topped \$3.1 million. John W. Tack of Denver submitted a \$469,200 bid for leasing rights on a 920-acre Forest Service parcel in McKenzie County, N. D. That was the highest bid in the sale.

Of the 73 parcels offered, 44 were in Montana, 26 were in North Dakota and three were in South Dakota. All of the offered parcels received bids except for one in South Dakota and two in Montana. Ensource II LLC of Littleton, Colo., was the successful bidder for 39 of the Montana parcels.

Oil and gas production in Montana and the Dakotas is an important component of our national energy supply. Federal wells in the three states produced 8.6 million barrels of oil, 29 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, and more than \$40 million in royalties in 2003.

Receipts from federal oil and gas leases are shared with the state or county where the lands are located. All leases are issued for a 10-year term.

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Competitive oil and gas lease sales are generally conducted every other month (January/March/May/July/September/November) at BLM's Montana State Office. Additional information regarding competitive sale lists, detailed results of sales, or the leasing process is available by writing the Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 36800, Billings, Mont., 59107, by calling (406) 896-5004, or on the web at www.mt.blm.gov/oilgas/leasing/index.html.

Less than one percent of the BLM-managed acreage nationally is disturbed by oil and gas activity. To minimize impacts (the "footprint") on the land, the Forest Service and BLM analyze the potential environmental effects from exploration and development before offering any leases for sale. All leases come with conditions on oil and gas activities to protect the environment that can include limits on when drilling can occur or restrictions on surface occupancy. Once an operator proposes exploration or development on a BLM-issued lease, the further environmental analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act is conducted to determine the site-specific need for various types of impact-limiting or mitigation measures. In addition, many operators routinely use Best Management Practices such as remote sensing to minimize surface impacts during production monitoring.

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